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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/801,406	03/15/2004	Norihiro Edwin Aoki	AOL0094	4025
22862 7590 06/15/2007 GLENN PATENT GROUP 3475 EDISON WAY, SUITE L MENLO PARK, CA 94025			EXAMINER WANG, HARRIS C	
			ART UNIT 2139	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/15/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/801,406	Applicant(s) AOKI ET AL.	
	Examiner Harris C. Wang	Art Unit 2139	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-21 are pending

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 4, 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The above claims claim the limitation "any other form of cryptography." The Examiner considers the aforementioned limitation indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brickell (US 20030145223).

Regarding Claims 1,7 and 13

Brickell teaches a method for a first Web service provider to invoke a service hosted on a second Web service provider on behalf of a principal in a computer environment, comprising the steps of:

said principal logging in with a discovery service; said discovery service passing to said principal an identity assertion associated with said principal and a discovery service descriptor associated with said discovery service for use by principal for future authentication; (*"By subscribing to a digital credential service, a user may receive a digital certificate (discussed in reference to Fig. 4) which certifies the user's digital credential service registration with the DCSP" Paragraph [0028]*). The Examiner interprets the principal as the user, the discovery service as the digital credential service, and the "identity assertion associated with principal and discovery service descriptor" as the digital certificate which certifies the user's digital credential service registration with the DCSP.

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said principal authenticating using said identity assertion and using said discovery service descriptor at a Web service client, said Web service client linking to and representing a desired commerce site of said principal; (*"A digital delegate certificate may be issued to a delegate when a delegation is registered with the DCSP. The delegate certificate may comprise the identity of the delegate, the identity of the delegator, a delegation specification, a certified delegator signature, and a certified delegate signature. (Paragraph [0035])"*) The Examiner interprets the Web service client as the delegate.

in response to an action related to said desired commercial site, said Web service client requesting a first service descriptor associated with said first Web service and a first service assertion associated with said first Web service from said discovery service; (*"The delegate, when a need arises, requests, at act 330, a service from the relying part. The delegate signs this request and a request for the release of any necessary credential information with his private signature key. Upon receiving the service request from the delegate, the relying party requests, at act 340, credential information from the DCSP. The DCSP retrieves the requested credential information that is previously registered and stored, verifies that it is allowed to release this information, and sends, at act 350 the requested credential information back to the relying party. With the returned credential information, the relying party authenticates the delegate based on the credential information."* Paragraph [0033])

in response to receiving said first service descriptor and said first service assertion, said Web service client invoking a desired service at said first Web service; (*"The credential determiner may, based on the type of service requested, determine the credential requirements that are needed for authentication purposes."* Paragraph [0037])(*"Based on credential information, the credential verification mechanism verifies that the delegated*

credential is valid and that it satisfies the authentication requirement. The service response generation mechanism then constructs the service response according to the verification results" Paragraph [0041]) In order to decide what type of service is requested, first a description of the service must be inherently received. The Examiner interprets the service assertion as the credential verification information.

Brickell further teaches, "a user may have to furnish a service provider with information that proves that the user...has resources to pay for the service" (Paragraph [0003]) which the Examiner interprets as anticipating a "commerce site."

Brickell does not explicitly teach where upon said first Web service determining a need to invoke a second desired service at a second Web service, said first Web service requesting from said discovery service a second service descriptor associated with said second Web service and a second service assertion associated with said second Web service;

and in response to receiving said request for said second service descriptor and said second service assertion, said discovery service adding said second service assertion to said first service assertion and subsequently passing said first service assertion and said second service descriptor to said first Web service;

in response to receiving said first service assertion and second service descriptor, said first Web service invoking said desired second service at said second Web service.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to repeat Brickell's method of invoking a service from a delegate, requesting

a description of the service as well as a service assertion, and upon receiving the assertion and descriptor invoking the desired service.

The motivation is that Brickell already performs the method once and has the necessary capabilities to perform the method again. For Example the DCSP stores delegation relationships, and Figure 2, shows a plurality of Delegation pairs. Without any modification to the system, one of ordinary skill would be able to execute the method of the first Web Service invoking a second desired service, by simply making a new delegation pair, of which the original Web Service is the Delegator and the second Web Service is the new Delegate.

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Regarding Claims 2, 8 and 14

Brickell teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said first Web service invokes one or more services hosted on one or more Web servers. (*"When a party (e.g. delegator) delegates certain authority to another party (e.g. delegate) the delegate may use the delegated authority to request authorized services" Paragraph [0007]*)

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Regarding Claims 3, 9 and 15

Brickell teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said Web service client, said discovery service, said first Web server, and said second Web server are members of a federation relationship in which each member trusts said discovery service.

(The Delegators (210a), Delegates (210b), Relying Party (230) and Delegation Credential Service Provider (250) are in a federation relationship in which each member trusts the DCSP. See Figure 2)

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Regarding Claim 4, 10 and 16

Brickell teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said service assertion: a notarization by said discovery service. *("For each service request, the relying party may determine the credential requirements needed for the service and then accordingly request the*

needed credential information from the DCSP" Paragraph [0030]) ("The DCSP may verify the credential information with outside agencies" Paragraph [0032])

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Regarding Claims 5, 11 and 17

Brickell the method of claim 4, wherein said service assertion is implemented using a string. (*"When the credential information request mechanism receives the requested credential information from the DCSP, it may parse the information and then pass the information to the credential verification mechanism" Paragraph [0040])*

The Examiner interprets in order to parse, in the field of computer science, one must first have a string.

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Regarding Claim 6, 12 and 18

Brickell teaches the method of claim 1. While Brickell does teach different types of services, where a service descriptor is inherently necessary before comparing credential requirements needed for the service.

However Brickell does not explicitly teach what form the descriptor takes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the service descriptor comprises of a String.

The motivation is one of ordinary skill would be able to describe a service with a string of text.

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Regarding Claims 19-21,

Brickell teaches a method for a first Web service provider to invoke a service hosted on a second Web service provider on behalf of a principal in a computer environment, comprising the steps of:

said principal logging in with a discovery service; said discovery service passing to said principal an identity assertion associated with said principal and a discovery service descriptor associated with said discovery service for use by principal for future authentication; (*"By subscribing to a digital credential service, a user may receive a digital*

certificate (discussed in reference to Fig. 4) which certifies the user's digital credential service registration with the DCSP" Paragraph [0028]]. The Examiner interprets the principal as the user, the discovery service as the digital credential service, and the "identity assertion associated with principal and discovery service descriptor" as the digital certificate which certifies the user's digital credential service registration with the DCSP.

said principal authenticating using said identity assertion and using said discovery service descriptor at a Web service client, said Web service client linking to and representing a desired commerce site of said principal; (*"A digital delegate certificate may be issued to a delegate when a delegation is registered with the DCSP. The delegate certificate may comprise the identity of the delegate, the identity of the delegator, a delegation specification, a certified delegator signature, and a certified delegate signature. (Paragraph [0035])"*) The Examiner interprets the Web service client as the delegate.

in response to an action related to said desired commercial site, said Web service client requesting a first service descriptor associated with said first Web service and a first service assertion associated with said first Web service from said discovery service; (*"The delegate, when a need arises, requests, at act 330, a service from the relying part. The delegate signs this request and a request for the release of any necessary credential information with his private signature key. Upon receiving the service request from the delegate, the relying party requests, at act 340, credential information from the DCSP. The DCSP retrieves the requested credential information that is previously registered and stored, verifies that it is allowed to release this information, and sends, at act 350 the requested credential information back to the relying party. With the returned credential information, the relying party authenticates the delegate based on the credential information."* Paragraph [0033])

in response to receiving said first service descriptor and said first service assertion, said Web service client invoking a desired service at said first Web service;
("The credential determiner may, based on the type of service requested, determine the credential requirements that are needed for authentication purposes." Paragraph [0037])("Based on credential information, the credential verification mechanism verifies that the delegated credential is valid and that it satisfies the authentication requirement. The service response generation mechanism then constructs the service response according to the verification results" Paragraph [0041]) In order to decide what type of service is requested, first a description of the service must be inherently received. The Examiner interprets the service assertion as the credential verification information.

Brickell does not explicitly teach where upon said first Web service determining a need to invoke a second desired service at a second Web service, said first Web service requesting from said discovery service a second service descriptor associated with said second Web service and a second service assertion associated with said second Web service;

and in response to receiving said request for said second service descriptor and said second service assertion, said discovery service adding said second service assertion to said first service assertion and subsequently passing said first service assertion and said second service descriptor to said first Web service;

in response to receiving said first service assertion and second service descriptor, said first Web service invoking said desired second service at said second Web service.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to repeat Brickell's method of invoking a service from a delegate, requesting a description of the service as well as a service assertion, and upon receiving the assertion and descriptor invoking the desired service.

The motivation is that Brickell already performs the method once and has the necessary capabilities to perform the method again. For Example the DCSP stores delegation relationships, and Figure 2, shows a plurality of Delegation pairs. Without any modification to the system, one of ordinary skill would be able to execute the method of the first Web Service invoking a second desired service, by simply making a new delegation pair, of which the original Web Service is the Delegator and the second Web Service is the new Delegate.

Brickell further does not teach that the first and second services are performed on Web servers.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement services on Web Servers.

The motivation is it is well known to implement services on Web Servers.

Figure 2, shows the apparatus for performing the method described.

It is inherent that this method is performed by instructions on a medium executable by a computer.

Conclusion

4.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harris C. Wang whose telephone number is 5712701462. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5:30, Alternate Fridays Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, AYAZ R. SHEIKH can be reached on (571)272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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HCW


TAGHI ARANI
PRIMARY EXAMINER
6/6/07